IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification as follows:

[0003] ~~Blood~~ Serum proteins are often analysed, in particular for diagnostic purposes. The detection of monoclonal proteins can allow early diagnosis, or it can allow therapies for certain diseases to be tracked.

[0006] To analyse ~~blood~~ serum proteins using free solution CE, there is an advantage in using a buffer system with a pH of the order of 9 to 11, preferably about 10.

[0007] Alkaline buffer systems include borate buffers such as those described in United States patent US A-5120413. Such buffers form complexes with glycoproteins. Most ~~blood~~ serum proteins are glycosylated. The formation of such complexes modifies the electrophoretic mobility of glycoproteins. With such a borate buffer, at a pH of about 10, blood proteins are usually divided into 6 fractions (gamma, beta-2, beta-1, alpha-2, alpha-1, albumin). There is a risk that some monoclonal proteins will co-migrate with normal protein fractions, and during analysis, certain normal protein fractions may mask certain monoclonal proteins.

[0041] The method of the invention is of particular application in analysing serum, and for separating ~~blood~~ serum proteins.

[0042] In blood samples, the ~~blood~~ serum proteins to be separated are primarily albumin and the α_1; α_2; β (or β_1 and β_2);and γ globulin fractions.